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PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

THIRD EDITION.

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1876

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THE PHARMACOPŒIA
OF THE
HOSPITAL
FOR
DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA
OF THE
HOSPITAL
FOR
DISEASES OF THE THROAT
(GOLDEN SQUARE).

BASED ON
THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1867.

EDITED BY
MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D. LOND.
Honorary Medical Superintendent.

THIRD EDITION.

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R472
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1876

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Dentist—OAKLEY COLES, Esq.

Medical Superintendent.

MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D. Lond.

"In the early stage of any department of knowledge, it is almost a matter of necessity that it should be in the hands of a few. But it is the highest privilege of those who thus devote themselves to the reclaiming of new spots of territory, to be able after awhile to hand them over to the Commonwealth, to prove that they are now cultivated and well worthy of annexation."—*Jonathan Hutchinson.*

PREFACE
TO
THE THIRD EDITION.

THE Second Edition of this Pharmacopœia having been for some time out of print, the Editor has been again called upon for a fresh issue.

Great pains have been taken to render the work more worthy of the very flattering reception that it has already received.

The formulæ have as far as possible been simplified, by reduction to an uniform standard of one ounce, and the

viii PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

quantity of the active ingredient in each lozenge is now stated. A few new formulæ have been added, the most important of which are those which have been found serviceable during the last two years in the hypodermic—or, more strictly speaking, the parenchymatous—treatment of bronchocele. A few forms are also now given which have proved useful in treating cystic goitre.

November, 1875.

PREFACE
TO
THE SECOND EDITION.



As the First Edition (of 1,000 copies) of this little work was exhausted in less than twelve months, it will scarcely be doubted that its publication was considered opportune by the Profession.

In issuing this Edition, it has not been thought desirable to introduce any new Remedies.

The Editor, whilst acknowledging with thanks the many favourable notices which have appeared in the Medical press, takes

X PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

this opportunity of expressing his obligation to the Reviewer of the "Pharmaceutical Journal," for pointing out some defects in the previous Edition.. In accordance with this friendly criticism, some corrections have been made and some details added, which, by rendering the volume more precise, will, it is hoped, make it more useful both to the practitioner and the pharmacist.

LONDON : *May*, 1873.

PREFACE
TO
THE FIRST EDITION.

THE HOSPITAL having been established nearly ten years, it is thought that the time has now arrived when its experience, as regards drugs and the combinations of drugs, should be placed before the Profession.

Though the highest importance is attached at this Hospital to constitutional medicines, great value is also ascribed to local remedies, and if THE PHARMACOPŒIA be found useful, it will probably be on account of the numerous formulæ it contains for Lozenges, Inhalations, Atomised Fluids, and Throat-Pigments.

Most of the London Hospitals, whilst publishing Formulæ, omit the *Materia Medica*; but as many new remedies have been introduced into THE PHARMACOPŒIA of this Hospital, it has been thought desirable to include both the *Materia Medica* and a Classified Index.

By adding notes to the little volume, the Editor has endeavoured to increase its utility; and if, to some, the observations should appear redundant, and to others inadequate, he would remark that, though, on the one hand, a mere catalogue of the remedies would have been comparatively valueless, on the other, it would have been impossible to do justice to the Pharmacology of Throat Diseases, except in an elaborate essay on the subject.

It is hoped, however, that, with all its imperfections, THE PHARMACOPŒIA may prove of some service to the busy practitioner and the

earnest student, as a reflex of the practice of the Hospital in relation to drugs.

The Editor has to thank his acting medical colleagues for their kind assistance in revising the proofs, but for the many new formulæ herein contained and for the various remarks thereto appended, he must accept the entire responsibility.

M. M.

LONDON : *May*, 1872.

*** * The Profits of the sale of this Book
* are devoted to the Support of the Hospital.**

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It has been thought desirable to insert a few observations with reference to the Weights and Measures used in this country, in the United States, and on the Continent. The Weights and Measures employed in this Pharmacopœia are those ordered to be used in the British Pharmacopœia, viz. :—

WEIGHTS.

- 1 Avoirdupois Pound = 16 ounces = 7,000 grains.
1 Ounce = 437·5 grains.

MEASURES.

- 1 Gallon = 8 pints.
1 Pint = 20 fluid ounces.
1 Fluid Ounce = 8 fluid drachms.
1 Fluid Drachm = 60 minims.

N.B. In the Formulæ of this Pharmacopœia, p. 84 *et seq.*, the terms *Drachm* and *Ounce*, when applied to liquids, are understood to be the Fluid Drachm and Fluid Ounce respectively, as defined by the British Pharmacopœia.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Pharmacopœia orders the Troy Weight and employs only the Troy ounce of 480 Grains and the Grain. The Troy ounce equals the

Avoirdupois Ounce and 42·5 Grains. The United States Pharmacopoeia uses measures of the same name as the British Pharmacopoeia, but they are different in value. The United States Pint of 16 Fluid Ounces weighs 16 Ounces 291·2 Grains Avoirdupois of distilled water at 60° F., whilst the British Imperial Pint weighs 20 Ounces Avoirdupois of distilled water at 60° F. The United States Fluid Ounce, which admits of the same divisions as the British Fluid Ounce, differs only from that in capacity to the extent that it weighs 18·2 Grains more of distilled water at 60° F.

CONTINENTAL STATES OF EUROPE.

METRICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND THEIR BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

1 Gramme	. . .	= 15·432 grains.
1 Litre	. . .	= 35·2754 fluid ounces.
1 Metre	. . .	= 39·37079 inches.

The Gramme has its decimal multiples—Kilogramme, Hectogramme, and Decagramme,—and divisions—Decigramme, Centigramme, and Milligramme. The Litre and Metre have their corresponding decimal divisions—Decilitre, Centilitre, and Millilitre,—and Decimetre, Centimetre, and Millimetre.

In Continental States, where this system is now generally adopted for the dispensing and preparing of medicines, all liquids are weighed, and the terms Gramme, Centigramme, and Kilogramme only are used. This avoids the possibility of errors, which the similarity of the names Decagramme and Decigramme might lead to.

THE MATERIA MEDICA.

* * In this section, the doses are not given, where
the medicament is repeated in THE FORMULÆ, page 34.

Absolute Alcohol, B.P.

Acaciæ Gummi, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Acaciæ.

„ Cretæ.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus,
B.P.

Trochisci Varii.

Acidum Aceticum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, B.P.

Acetum Scillæ, B.P. *Dose*, 15 to 40 minims.

Gargarisma Acidi Acetici.

Injectio Acidi Acetici Hypodermica.

Liquor Ammonię Acetatis, B.P.

* *Dose*, 2 to 6 drachms.

Oxymel Scillæ, B.P. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 drachm.

Vapor Acidi Acetici.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale, B.P.

Preparations—Acetum Cantharidis, B.P.

Vapor Acidi Acetici.

Acidum Arseniosum, B.P.

Preparation—Liquor Arsenicalis, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 8 minims.

Acidum Benzoicum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

Preparations—Tinctura Camphorę Composita, B.P.

Dose, 15 minims to 1 drachm.

Trochisci Acidi Benzoici.

Acidum Carbolicum, P.B.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Preparations—Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.

Gargarisma Acidi Carbolici.

Injectio Acidi Carbolici.

Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.

Vapor Acidi Carbolici (hot).

" " " (spray).

Acidum Citricum, B.P.*Dose*, 10 to 30 grains.*Preparations*—*Mistura Potassæ Citratæ*.*Pulveres pro Misturâ Effervescente*.**Acidum Gallicum, B.P.***Dose*, 2 to 10 grains.*Preparation*—*Mistura Acidi Gallici*.**Acidum Hydrochloricum, B.P.***Preparations*—*Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum*,B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.*Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum*, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.*Gargarisma Acidi Hydrochlorici*.*Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici*.**Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum, B.P.**

(Contains 2 per cent. of Anhydrous Prussic Acid.)

Dose, 2 to 8 minims.*Preparations*—*Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici*.*Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici*.**Acidum Lacticum Dilutum,****sp : gr : 1030.** $C_3H_5O_3 + Aq.$

Prepared from raw sugar, moist cheese, and chalk by fermentation at a temperature of from 80° to 86° F. It is a colourless and inodorous liquid of a sour taste, miscible in water, rectified spirit, and, when concentrated, in ether.

Preparation—*Vapor Acidi Lactici*.

Acidum Nitricum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Acidum Nitro - Hydrochloricum

Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.

Gargarisma Acidi Nitrici.

Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

Acidum Oleicum. Oleic Acid.

Obtained by the action of superheated steam on Palm Oil, and afterwards separating by pressure the Oleic Acid from the Palmitic Acid.

Characters and Tests.—At ordinary temperatures it is an oily liquid of a sherry colour, with a slight but not disagreeable odour. It is acid to test-paper, insoluble in water, but is dissolved readily by Rectified Spirit, Ether, Chloroform, and Fixed Oils.

Preparations—Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

„ „ cum Morphiâ.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Preparation—Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Composita.

Acidum Sulphuricum, B.P.

Preparation—Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 30 minims.

Acidum Sulphurosum, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Preparations—Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi (hot).

” ” ” (spray).

Acidum Tannicum, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Collunarium Acidi Tannici.

Gargarisma Acidi Tannici Commune

” Acidi Tannici et Gallici.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, B.P.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Vapor Acidi Tannici.

Aconiti Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

Mistura Aconiti.

Tinctura Aconiti, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to
10 minims.

Adeps Præparatus, B.P.**Æther, B.P.**

Dose, 20 to 60 minims.

Preparation—Mistura Ammoniae cum Æthere.

Æther Aceticus, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Ætheris Acetici.

Aldehydum Dilutum.

C₂H₄O, mixed with Alcohol.

A volatile liquid produced by the oxidation of Alcohol. Diluted Aldehyde is a limpid, colourless, and transparent fluid of characteristic ethereal odour, and should contain 15 per cent. of pure aldehyde. It mixes in all proportions with water and rectified spirit. It is neutral to test-paper, but acquires acidity, by exposure to air, from the production of Acetic Acid. It must therefore be kept in well-closed bottles.

Preparation—Vapor Aldehydi.

Aloe Socotrina, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

Preparations—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces.

Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grains.

Pilula Aloës et Ferri.

„ „ et Myrrhæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Cathartica.

„ Rhei Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Althææ Radix.

The dried root of *Althæa Officinalis* (Linn.).

Preparation—Trochisci Althææ.

Alumen, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Collunarium Aluminis.

Gargarisma Aluminis.

Pulvis Aluminis cum Amylo.

Vapor Aluminis.

Ammoniæ Carbonas, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 6 drachms.

Mistura Amara.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

Mistura Senega cum Ammoniâ.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Ammoniæ Liquor, B.P. sp: gr: 959.

Preparations—Linimentum Ammoniæ, B.P.

Vapor Ammoniæ.

Amyl Nitris, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Amyl Nitritis.

Amylum, B.P.

Preparations—Glycerinum Amyli, B.P.

Pulvis Aluminis cum Amylo.

Aqua, B.P.

Preparation—Gargarismata et Vapores Varii.

Aqua Destillata, B.P.

Preparations—Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis.
Vapores Varii.

Argenti Nitras, B.P. (VIDE CAUSTICS).

Preparation—Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis.

Assafoetida, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Pilula Assafoetidæ Composita, B.P.
Pilula Zinci Valerianatis.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Aurantii Cortex, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Stomachica.

Syrupus Aurantii, B.P. *Dose*, 1
drachm.

Balsamum Tolutanum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Syrupus Tolutanus, B.P. *Dose*, 1
drachm.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, B.P.

Belladonnæ Folia, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Belladonnæ, B.P. *Dose*,
 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain.

Belladonnæ Radix, B.P.

Preparation—Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Benzoinum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Benzoicum, B.P. (*vide* p. 2).

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 drachm, triturated
with mucilage or yolk of egg.
(The Benzoin inhalation is made
from this Tincture, and Nitrated
Papers may be steeped in it.)

Bismuthi Subnitras, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Bismuthi.

Borax, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 40 grains.

Preparations—Gargarisma Boracis.

Glycerinum Boracis, B.P.

Calcis Hydras, B.P.

Preparations—Liquor Calcis, B.P.

Vapor Calcis.

Calumbæ Radix, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparation—Infusum Calumbæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to
2 ounces.

Calx, B.P.

Preparation—Pasta Londinensis.

Calx Chlorata, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Chlori, B.P.

Cambogia, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains.

Preparation—*Pilula Cathartica*.

Camphora, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

Preparations—*Aqua Camphoræ, B.P.* *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

„ *Belladonnæ, B.P.*

„ *Camphoræ, B.P.*

Pigmentum Chloral et Camphoræ.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P.

Dose, 15 minims to 1 drachm.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

(The Vapor Camphoræ is made from Spiritus Camphoræ.)

Camphor is also prescribed in combination with other stimulants in various inhalations. (*Vide* page 91.)

Cantharis, B.P.

Preparations—*Acetum Cantharidis, B.P.*

Emplastrum Cantharidis, B.P.

Liquor Epispasticus, B.P.

Tinctura Cantharidis, B.P. *Dose*,
5 to 20 minims.

Capsici Fructus, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Preparation—*Pilula Podophylli*.

Caramel.

Syn.—Burnt Sugar.

Prepared by heating Cane Sugar to 400° F., and dissolving the residue in water.

Characters.—A lustrous dark brown liquid, about S.G. 1.345. It is dissolved by water, but not by strong alcoholic liquids.

Preparations—Mistura Amara.

„ Salina.

Cardamomum, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, B.P.

Cascarillæ Cortex, B.P.

Preparation—Infusum Cascarillæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Catechu Pallidum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Tinctura Catechu, B.P. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Trochisci Catechu.

Cera Alba, B.P.

Preparations—Unguentum Simplex, B.P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi
Rubri, B.P.

Cera Flava, B.P.

Preparations—Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxydi
Rubri, B.P.

Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Chloral Hydras, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Chloral Hydratis.

Pigmentum Chloral et Camphoræ.

Chloroformum, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims.

Preparations—Linimentum Chloroformi, B.P.

Spiritus Chloroformi, B.P. *Dose*,
10 to 60 minims.

Vapor Chloroformi.

Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Decoctum Cinchonæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to
2 ounces.

Cinnamomi Cortex, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Aromatica.

Colchici Semina, B.P.

Preparation—Tinctura Colchici Seminum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Colocynthis Pulpa, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 2 to 8 grains.

Preparation—Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grains.

Conii Folia, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 2 to 8 grains.

Preparation—Succus Conii, B.P. *Dose*, 30 to 60
minims.

(Vapor Conii is made from Succus
Conii.)

Creasotum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

Preparation—Vapor Creasoti.

Creta Præparata, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Cretæ.

Croton-Chloral Hydras.

Produced by the action of Chlorine on Aldehyde in the manufacture of Chloral, from which Croton-Chloral is separated by fractional distillation. The crude Croton-Chloral is hydrated by treatment with hot water, and further purified and crystallized.

Characters and Tests.—In small white, pearly, glittering, tabular crystals, which have a pine-apple odour and an acrid nauseous taste. Croton-Chloral Hydrate is freely soluble in Glycerine, and in 1 part in 100 of cold distilled water.

Preparation—Mistura Croton-Chloral.

Cubeba, B.P.

Dose, 30 to 120 grains.

Preparation—Trochisci Cubebæ.

Cupri Sulphas, B.P.

Preparation—Pigmentum Cupri Sulphatis.

Digitalis Folia, B.P.

Dose, in powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Preparations—Infusum Digitalis, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 4 drachms.

Tinctura Digitalis, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 80 minims, or more.

Elaterium, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Farina Tritici, B.P.

Preparation—Tela Zinci Chloridi.

Ferri et Ammoniae Citras, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Ferri et Ammoniae Citratiss.

Ferri Iodidum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in solution.

Preparation—Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, B.P. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Ferri Perchloridum.

Perchloride of Iron, **$\text{Fe}_2 \text{Cl}_6 12 \text{H}_2\text{O}$** .

Prepared by carefully evaporating Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior, B.P., and setting aside to crystallize.

Characters and Tests.—In pale orange yellow, opaque crystalline masses, very deliquescent and entirely soluble in water. This solution should not give a blue precipitate on the addition of Red Prussiate of Potash.

Preparations—Injectio Ferri Perchloridi.

Pigmentum Ferri Perchloridi Dilutum.

	"	"	"	Forte.
Vapor	"	"	"	(spray).

Ferri Phosphas, B.P.*Dose*, 1 to 10 grains.*Preparation*—Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis, B.P.*Dose*, 1 drachm.**Ferri Sulphas, B.P.***Dose*, 1 to 5 grains.*Preparations*—Pigmentum Ferri Sulphatis.

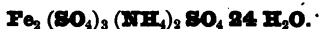
Pilula Aloës et Ferri.

Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.

Mistura Ferri Sulphatis Aperiens.

Vapor Ferri Sulphatis.

Ferro-Alumen.

Iron Alum is prepared by mixing equivalents of Persulphate of Iron and Sulphate of Ammonia. The crystals produced are of the usual octagonal shape, and of pale amethyst colour.

Preparations—Pigmentum Ferro-Aluminis.

Gargarisma „ „

Vapor „ „

Galla, B.P.*Preparations*—Acidum Gallicum, B.P. (page 3).

„ Tannicum, B.P. (page 5).

Gentianæ Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Gentianæ, B.P. *Dose*,
2 to 10 grains.
Infusum Gentianæ Compositum,
B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.
Mistura Stomachica.

Glycerinum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

Preparations—Gargarismata Varia.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolicæ, B.P.

„ „ Tannici, B.P.

„ Amyli, B.P.

„ Boracis, B.P.

Mistura Acidi Gallici.

Guaiaci Resina, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparation—Trochisci Guaiaci.

Hæmatoxyli Lignum, B.P.

Preparation—Decoctum Hæmatoxyli, B.P. *Dose*,
1 to 2 ounces.

Hydrargyri Cyanidum.

Cyanide of Mercury, **Hg 2CN**.

Syn.—Bicyanide of Mercury.

May be prepared by boiling Sulphate of Mercury in an aqueous solution of Yellow Prussiate of Potash, and afterwards filtering and evaporating that crystals may be formed.

Characters and Tests.—In colourless transparent crystals, having a nauseous metallic taste. Heated, it yields Metallic Mercury and Cyanogen Gas.

Preparation—Pilula Hydrargyri Cyanidi.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum, B.P.

Preparation—Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum, B.P.

Preparations—Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

” ” ” cum
Morphiâ.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

Preparations—Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi,
B.P. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 drachms.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 5 grains.

Preparation—Rilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Hydrargyrum, B.P.

Preparations — Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 8 grains; and the various preparations of Mercury herein contained.

Hyoscyami Folia, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Hyoscyami, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Iodum, B.P.

Preparations—*Injectio Iodi.*

Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Communis.

Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortior.

Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortissima.

Liquor Iodi, B.P.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, B.P.

Tinctura Iodi, B.P.

Unguentum Iodi, B.P.

Vapor Iodi.

Ipecacuanha, B.P.

Dose, as an Expectorant $\frac{1}{2}$ *to 2 grains, as an Emetic 15 to 30 grains.*

Preparations—*Mistura Scillæ Composita.*

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P. Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, B.P. Dose, as an Expectorant, &c., 5 to 40 minims; as an Emetic, 3 to 6 drachms.

Jalapa, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—*Pilula Cathartica.*

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P. Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Kaolin Præparatus.

Prepared Kaolin.

Native white Silicate of Alumina, which has been purified by elutriation from free Silica, and undecomposed Felspar.

Characters.—A pearly white powder, unctuous to the touch, and free from grittiness.

Use.—For suspending essential oils in Inhalation Mixtures containing Ammonia. (*Vide* p. 88.)

Kino, B.P.

Preparation—Trochisci Kino.

Kramerisæ Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Kramerisæ, B.P. *Dose*,
5 to 20 grains.

Gargarisma Kramerisæ.

Tinctura Kramerisæ, B.P. *Dose*,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Trochisci Kramerisæ.

Lactuca, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Lactucæ, B.P. *Dose*,
5 to 15 grains.

Trochisci Lactucæ.

Lini Farina, B.P.

Preparations—Cataplasma Lini, B.P. (but without the olive oil).

Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

Liquor Alumini Chloridi.**Al, Cl₃ + Aq.**

This solution is obtained by dissolving Alumina, or Aluminium Hydrate, in Hydrochloric Acid. Sp. Gr. 1.250. It is a pale yellow transparent and inodorous liquid, with an astringent taste and strongly acid reaction. When evaporated, it gives off the Hydrochloric Acid, and leaves Alumina. The solution gives a precipitate with Caustic Potash, redissolved by excess.

Preparations—Gargarisma Aluminii Chloridi.

Pigmentum Aluminii Chloridi.

Vapor Aluminii Chloridi.

N.B.—This is a purer and much more concentrated solution than the common disinfectant—Chloralum, with which it must not be confounded.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

Preparation—Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Lobelia, B.P.

Preparation—Tinctura Lobeliæ Æthereæ, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Magnesia, B.P.**Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis, B.P.**

Use.—For suspending essential oils in Inhalation mixtures. (*Vide* p. 80.)

Magnesiæ Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 60 grains to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Preparation—Mistura Sennæ Composita, B.P.

Morphia.

The Pure Alkaloid.

It may be prepared by adding solution of Ammonia to an aqueous solution of the Hydrochlorate of Morphia, and washing and carefully drying the precipitate.

Characters and Tests.—It is a white amorphous powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in Rectified Spirit, and can be obtained in crystals from such a solution when evaporated. It is also entirely soluble in Diluted Acetic Acid, and in solution of Potash. Pure Morphia is coloured an orange-red when moistened with strong Nitric Acid, and greenish-blue by solution of Perchloride of Iron.

Preparation—Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis cum Morphiâ.

Morphiæ Acetas, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Preparations—Linctus Limonis.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 60 minims.

Myrrha, B.P.

Preparations—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P.

(page 6).

Pilula Aloës et Myrrhæ, B.P.

„ Rhei Composita, B.P.

Nux Vomica, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Nucis Vomicae, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Pilula Nucis Vomicae Cathartica,

$\frac{1}{2}$ grain in each pill.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae, B.P. *Dose*,

3 to 10 minims.

Oleum Anisi, B.P.

Preparations—Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P.

Vapor Anisi.

Oleum Cajuputi, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Cajuputi.

Oleum Calami Aromatici.

The oil distilled from the rhizome of the Calamus Aromaticus, *Linn.* (Sweet Flag). It is of a pale yellow colour, of fragrant odour, and of an acrid, soapy taste: It has a sp. gr. of 0.938 at 60° F.

Preparation—Vapor Calami Aromatici.

Oleum Carui, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Carui.

Oleum Caryophylli, B.P.

Preparations—Pilula Cathartica.

Vapor Caryophylli.

Oleum Cassiæ.

The Oil distilled from the bark of *Cinnamomum Cassia* (*Linn.*). It is of a wine-yellow colour, has the odour and taste of Cassia, and is heavier than water. Its properties and composition are similar to those of Oil of Cinnamon.

It has a sp. gr. of 1.029 at 60° F.

Preparations—Nitrated papers with Cassia.

Vapor Cassiæ.

Oleum Cinnamomi, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Cretæ.

Nitrated papers with Cinnamon.

Vapor Cinnamomi.

Oleum Crotonis, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim.

Preparation—Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.

Oleum Cubebæ, B.P.

Preparations—Vapor Cubebæ.

Vapor Cubebæ c. Limone.

Oleum Juniperi Anglicum, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Juniperi.

Oleum Limonis, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Cubebæ c. Limone.

Oleum Lupuli.

The Oil distilled with water from the strobiles of the *Humulus Lupulus* (*Linn.*), or Common Hop. It is of greenish-yellow colour, and has the smell and taste of Hops. It is slightly soluble in water and narcotic in action, and becomes resinous by exposure and age. It has a sp. gr. of 0.910 at 60° F.

Preparation—Vapor Lupuli.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, B.P.

Preparation—Pilula Rhei Composita, B.P.

Oleum Morrhuæ, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms.

Oleum Myrti Essentiale.

Preparation—Vapor Myrti.

The Oil distilled from the flowers and leaves of the *Myrtus Communis* (*Linn.*). It is of sherry colour, and has the fragrance and taste of the plant. Its sp. gr. is 0.891 at 60° F.

Oleum Olivæ, B.P.

Used in the preparation of various ointments and liniments.

Oleum Origani Pallidum.

Syn.—Oleum Thymi Vulgaris Rectificatum.

The rectified Oil distilled from the flowering herb of *Thymus Vulgaris* (*Linn.*), or common Thyme. It is colourless, of fragrant odour, and acrid, pungent taste, and has a sp. gr. of 0.884 at 60° F.

Preparation—Vapor Origani.

Oleum Pini Pumilionis.

The Oil distilled from the leaves and young branches of the *Pinus Pumilio* (*Willd.*), a dwarf pine closely related to the common Scotch Fir. The Oil is nearly colourless, and has a most agreeable balsamic odour. It has a sp. gr. of 0.893 at 62° F. It is held in high estimation in Germany, whence it is imported.

Preparation—Vapor Pini Pumilionis.

Oleum Pini Sylvestris.

This Oil is not to be confounded with ordinary Oil of Turpentine. It is prepared from the leaves of the *Pinus Sylvestris* (*Linn.*), and is well known in Germany, whence it is imported as Firwood Oil. It is perfectly colourless and transparent, and has an agreeable odour of the fresh pine. It has a sp. gr. of 0.868 at 60° F. It is sold, both in this country and on the Continent, for external use in Rheumatism.

Preparation—Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

Oleum Ricini, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms.

Oleum Rosmarini, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Rosmarini.

Oleum Salviæ.

The Oil distilled from the herbaceous portion of *Salvia Officinalis* (*Linn.*), or Common Sage. It is almost colourless, has the odour and taste of the herb, and a sp. gr. of 0.898 at 60° F.

Preparation—Vapor Salviæ.

Oleum Santali Albi.

The Oil distilled from the wood of the *Santalum Album* (*Linn.*), or sandal wood. It is of pale yellow colour and of very fragrant odour. It has a sp. gr. of 0.975 at 60° F.

Preparations—Vapor Santali.

Nitrated papers with Santal.

Opium, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.

The Preparations in which Opium is contained in this Pharmacopæia are:

Pilula Saponis Composita, B.P.

1 in 6 nearly.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus,

B.P. 1 part in 10.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita,

B.P. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 fluid drachm.

Tinctura Opii, B.P. 1 grain in 15

minims (nearly).

Trochisci Sedativi, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain in

each lozenge.

Pepsina Porci (BULLOCK'S).

Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

Podophylli Resina, B.P.

Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain.

Preparation—*Pilula Podophylli*.

Potassæ Acetas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—*Mistura Diaretica*.

Potassæ Bicarbonas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 40 grains.

Preparation—*Mistura Effervescens*.

Potassæ Carbonas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—*Decoctum Aloës Compositum*, B.P.

(page 6).

Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P.

(page 16).

Potassæ Citras, B.P.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Preparations—*Mistura Potassæ Citratæ*.

Trochisci Potassæ Citratæ.

Potassæ Chloras, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—*Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratæ*.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratæ.

Potassæ Nitras, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—*Mistura Salina*.

„ *Diaphoretica*.

„ *Diuretica*.

Fuming Inhalations, various.

Potassæ Permanganas, B.P.

Preparations—Collunarium Potassæ Permanganatis.

Gargarisma Potassæ Permanganatis.

Injectio Potassæ Permanganatis.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis, B.P.

Vapor Potassæ Permanganatis (spray).

Potassæ Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 15 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P. (page 18).

Potassæ Tartras Acida, B.P.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Preparations—Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Trochisci Potassæ Tartratis Acidæ.

Potassii Bromidum, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

Potassii Iodidum, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortissima.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

Pigmentum Iodi.

Tinctura Iodi, B.P.

Unguentum Iodi, B.P.

„ Potassii Iodidi, B.P.

Quassia Lignum, B.P.

Preparations—Infusum Quassia, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Mistura Amara.

Mistura Ferri Perchloridi cum Quassia.

Quinia Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Collunarium Quinia.

Mistura Quinia.

Rhei Radix B.P.

Dose, in powder, 2 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Stomachica.

Pilula Rhei Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Pulvis Rhei cum Soda.

Sabinæ Cacumina, B.P.

Preparation—Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Saccharum Lactis, B.P.

Preparation—Pilula Hydrargyri Cyanidi.

Saccharum Purificatum, B.P.

Preparations—Caramel.

Syrupus, B.P.

Trochisci Varii.

Sapo Durus, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, B.P.

Pilula Cathartica.

Pilula Nucis Vomicae.

Scammonium, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Scilla, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 1 to 3 grains.

Preparations—Acetum Scillæ, B.P.

Oxymel Scillæ, B.P.

Mistura Scillæ Composita.

Scoparii Cacumina, B.P.

Preparations—Decoctum Scoparii, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 4 ounces.

Mistura Diuretica.

Senegæ Radix, B.P.

Preparation—Infusum Senegæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Mistura Senegæ cum Ammoniâ.

Senna Alexandrina, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Sennæ Composita, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 1½ ounce.

Tinctura Sennæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 4 drachms.

Sinapis, B.P.

Preparation—Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

Soda Caustica, B.P.

Preparation—Pasta Londinensis.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Vapor Conii.

Sodæ Hypophosphis, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Sodæ Hypophosphitis.

Sodii Chloridum, B.P.

Dose, 10 grains to 1 drachm as a tonic;
2 to 4 drachms as a Cathartic.

Preparation—Vapor Sodii Chloridi.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Spiritus Rectificatus, B.P.

Contains 16 per cent. of water.

Preparation—Vapores Varii.

Spiritus Tenuior, B.P.

Preparation—Tincturæ Variæ.

Strychnia, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.

Preparations—Liquor Strychniæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 minims.

Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Composita.

Sumbul Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Nitrated papers with Sumbul.

Tinctura Sumbul, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

Theriaca, B.P.

Preparation—Linctus Communis.

Thymol.

Thymol exists ready-formed in the volatile oil of Thyme, Horse-mint, and Ptychotis Ajowan—an East India plant, from which latter it is generally prepared.

It crystallises in transparent rhomboidal plates, melting at 111°F ., and has a mild odour, quite different from that of oil of thyme, an aromatic, peppery taste, and boils at 428°F . It dissolves in about 300 parts of water, easily in alcohol and ether, and in strong acetic acid.

Preparation—Vapor Thymolis.

Tragacantha, B.P.

Preparation—Trochisci Varii.

Zinci Chloridum, B.P.

Preparations—Pigmentum Zinci Chloridi.

Tela Zinci Chloridi, Nos. I., II.,
and III.

Vapor Zinci Chloridi.

Zinci Sulphas, B.P.

Preparations—Pigmentum Zinci Sulphatis.

Pulvis Emeticus.

Vapor Zinci Sulphatis.

Zinci Sulphocarboulatis.

$(C_6H_5)_2Zn \cdot 2SO_4 + Aq.$

May be prepared by mixing two volumes of Pure Carbolic Acid with one of Sulphuric Acid, heating to $290^{\circ}F.$, allowing to cool, then diluting with water and gently warming with a slight excess of Oxide of Zinc. On filtering and evaporating this solution, crystals are obtained, which should be carefully dried by exposure to the air on bibulous paper.

Characters—Colourless right rhombic plates, very soluble in water and in rectified spirit. The aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with Sulphide of Ammonium, but none with solution of Chloride of Barium.

Preparation—Collunarium Zinci Sulpho-carboulatis.

Zinci Valerianas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Preparation.—Pilula Zinci Valerianatis.

Zingiber, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Stomachica.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

FORMULÆ

FOR

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

CATAPLASMATA-POULTICES.

Cataplasma Lini, B.P. omitting the
Olive Oil.

Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

CAUSTICA—CAUSTICS.

Argenti Nitras.

The salt is melted in a porcelain crucible, over a spirit lamp, and fused on to a slender Aluminium rod fixed in a wooden handle.

The use of ordinary *Porte-caustiques* is always attended with the risk of a portion of the caustic becoming detached and falling into the throat; hence the method of employing the Solid Nitrate, here described.

Use.—Especially recommended for touching Syphilitic ulcers of the pharynx and larynx.

Pasta Londinensis (London Paste).

Rx Caustic Soda,

Unslaked Lime, of each equal parts.

Reduce to a fine powder in a warm mortar, and mix intimately. Keep in well-closed bottles, and when required for use, take as much as is sufficient, and make into a paste with water.

Use.—Recommended for destroying enlarged tonsils or the elongated uvula, where treatment with guillotine or scissors is objected to.

Note.—This preparation resembles the Vienna paste, but is preferable, in consequence of its being less liable to spread beyond the limits of application. Soda being used instead of Potash, and water in place of alcohol, the preparation is much less painful.

Tela Zinci Chloridi (Chloride of Zinc Darts).

No. I.

Rx Chloride of Zinc,

Wheaten Flour, of each equal parts.

Reduce the Chloride of Zinc to a fine powder, add the wheaten flour and rub together until they form a mass; spread on a porcelain slab and place in a drying closet until the mass becomes of a proper consistence, then cut strips and roll them into cylinders of the required size; keep these at a moderate temperature, in the warm closet, until dry, taking care in the mean time to preserve them in the rounded form by rolling when they become flat. The darts must be kept in a well-closed vessel in a horizontal position.

Tela Zinci Chloridi (Chloride of Zinc Darts).

No. II.

R $\bar{y}$ Chloride of Zinc . . . 2 parts.

Wheaten Flour . . . 3 parts.

Reduce the Chloride of Zinc to a fine powder, add the wheaten flour and rub together until a mass is formed. Roll into darts of the required dimensions and dry as in No. 1.

Tela Zinci Chloridi (Chloride of Zinc Darts).

No. III.

R $\bar{y}$ Chloride of Zinc . . . 1 part.

Wheaten Flour . . . 2 parts.

Proceed as with No. 2.

Note.—These Caustic Darts have been found very useful in the more intractable forms of fibrous goitre. The darts containing the largest proportion of chloride of zinc are used in the denser bronchocele. A trochar and canula of suitable size is plunged into the substance of the diseased gland, the trochar is then withdrawn and the dart passed into the canula; a blunt plug is then passed into the canula and the dart thus forced into the gland-parenchyma. The canula is then withdrawn, and the wound closed with strapping.

COLLUNARIA. NASAL DOUCHES.

Not more than twenty ounces of fluid should ever be used for a nasal douche, and ten ounces are generally sufficient. If an apparatus on the siphon principle be employed, it should be placed only just above the level of the patient's head, in order to avoid too great force of current.

The temperature of the fluid should be about 90° F.

Collunarium Acidi Tannici.

R $\bar{y}$ Tannic Acid 3 grains.
Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Collunarium Aluminis.

R $\bar{y}$ Alum 4 grains.
Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Use.—As a mild astringent.

Collunarium Potassæ Permanganatis.

R $\bar{y}$ Solution of Permanganatis of
Potash, B.P. 6 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

Use.—Detergent.

Collunarium Quiniæ.

R $\bar{y}$ Sulphate of Quinine . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat.

This solution is occasionally useful in hay-fever.
It is generally sufficient to place a little in the palm of the hand and draw it up through the nose.

Collunarium Zinci Sulpho-carbolatis.

R $\bar{y}$ Sulpho-carbolate of Zinc . . 2 grains.

Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Use.—Antiseptic.

EMPLASTRA—PLASTERS.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Emplastrum Cantharidis, B.P.

Emplastrum Ferri, B.P.

GARGARISMATA—GARGLES.

This class of remedies is useful for affections of the mouth, palate, and fauces. The Editor does not, however, recommend Gargles for diseases situated behind the anterior pillars of the fauces. Their use is also contra-indicated where movement of the fauces causes pain.

In using Gargles, about half a fluid ounce should be taken in the mouth for each act of gargling, and this should be repeated four times on each occasion.

In prescribing Gargles of the mineral acids, the patient should be directed to rinse the mouth with cold water after gargling, so as to avoid injury to the teeth.

Gargarisma Acidi Acetici.

R $\bar{y}$ Acetic Acid 15 minims.

Glycerine 18 minims.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

Uses.—Stimulant and antiseptic. Very useful in the subacute inflammatory affections occurring during the course of the exanthemata.

Gargarisma Aluminis.

R $\bar{y}$ Alum 8 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Mildly astringent.

**Gargarisma Aluminis cum Acido
Tannico.**

R $\bar{y}$ Alum 6 grains.
Tannic Acid. 8 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Gargarisma Boracis.

R $\bar{y}$ Borax 24 grains.
Glycerine 24 minims.
Tincture of Myrrh . . . 24 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Mild alkaline astringent.

Gargarisma Ferro-Aluminis.

R $\bar{y}$ Iron Alum 8 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

℞ Perchloride of Mercury . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Glycerine 24 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Stimulant.

Gargarisma Kramerisæ.

℞ Rhatany Root, bruised . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water at 100° F. 10 ounces.
Infuse for one hour, and strain.

Use.—Mildly astringent.

Gargarisma Potassii Bromidi.

℞ Bromide of Potassium . . . 10 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Sedative and possibly anæsthetic.

Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Chlorate of Potash . . . 12 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Uses.—Mildly antiseptic. Useful in aphthous and secondary syphilitic affections of the mouth, fauces and tongue, and in cases of salivation.

**Gargarisma Potassæ Perman-
ganatis.**

R $\bar{y}$ Solution of Permanganate
of Potash, B.P. . . . 6 minims.
Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix, keep in a stoppered bottle.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

R $\bar{y}$ Solution of Chlorinated Soda 24 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Disinfectant. Very useful in sloughing
phagedæna, and putrid conditions of the throat.

GLYCERINA—GLYCERINES.

Note.—The following glycerines are used as
Throat Pigmenta.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, B.P.

Glycerinum Amyli, B.P.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, B.P.

Glycerinum Boracis, B.P.

INJECTIONES.

These injections, with the exception of *Injectio Ferri Perchloridi*, the special use of which is described below, are particularly recommended in cases of Cystic Bronchocele, for washing out the cyst when suppuration has existed for a lengthened period, or when the discharge is at all fetid.

Injectio Acidi Carbolic.

R $\bar{y}$ Pure Carbolic Acid . . . 5 grains.

Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Injectio Ferri Perchloridi.

R $\bar{y}$ Perchloride of Iron . . 60 grains.

Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Use.—To produce coagulation of blood and promote suppuration in the cyst. 1 to 2 drachms is sufficient for an injection.

Injectio Iodi.

R $\bar{y}$ Solution of Iodine, B.P. 10 minims.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

Use.—Stimulant.

Injectio Potassæ Permanganatis.**R $\acute{y}$** Solution of Permanganate of

Potash, B.P. . . . 6 minims.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.*Use.*—Detergent.**INJECTIONES HYPODER-
MICÆ.****Injectio Acidi Acetici Hypoder-
mica.****R $\acute{y}$** Diluted Acetic Acid, B.P. *q. s.**Use.*—A valuable remedy in strumous glandular enlargements. 15 to 30 minims for an injection.**Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Com-
munis.****R $\acute{y}$** Tincture of Iodine, B.P. *q. s.*Each minim of this tincture contains about $\frac{1}{40}$ grain of free Iodine and $\frac{1}{80}$ grain of Iodide of Potassium. 15 to 30 minims for an injection.**Injectio Iodi Hypodermica For-
tior.****R $\acute{y}$** Iodine 40 grains.

Absolute Alcohol . . . 1 ounce.

Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat.

Each minim of this solution contains $\frac{1}{12}$ grain of Iodine. 10 to 15 minims for an injection.

Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortissima.

R $\bar{y}$ Iodine	360 grains.
Iodide of Potassium . .	360 grains.
Distilled Water . . .	4½ drachms.

Dissolve and add more distilled water if necessary to make the solution measure exactly 1 ounce, each minim of which will contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of free Iodine and the same quantity of Iodide of Potassium. 3 to 5 minims for an injection.

Note.—The Hypodermic Injections of Iodine are recommended in cases of fibrous Bronchocele, the stronger solutions being indicated when the tumour is either very hard or very large.

Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica.

R $\bar{y}$ Acetate of Morphia . .	80 grains.
Distilled Water . . .	to 1 ounce.

Dissolve the acetate in six drachms of distilled water by the aid of a gentle heat, add a drop or two of Diluted Acetic Acid if necessary, to make a clear solution, then filter and wash the filter with distilled water, *q. s.*, so that 1 ounce of filtered liquid is obtained. After agitation preserve carefully. 1 to 6 minims for an injection.

Caution.—This is double the strength of the Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica contained in the Appendix to the British Pharmacopœia.

LINCTUS. COUGH MIXTURES.

Linctus Communis.

℞ Tincture of Opium . . . 4℥ minims.
 Dilute Sulphuric Acid . . . 4℥ minims.
 Treacle 3℥ grains.
 Hot Water to 1 ounce.
 Mix and cool.

Dose, 1 drachm.

Linctus Limonis.

℞ Solution of Acetate of
 Morphia 40 minims.
 Syrup of Lemons 2 drachms.
 Water to 1 ounce.
 Mix.

Dose, 1 drachm.

Linctus Papaveris.

℞ Compound Tincture of Camphor,
 Syrup of Poppies,
 Syrup of Tolu, of each 160 minims.
 Mix.

Dose, 1 drachm.

Linctus Scillæ.

R $\bar{z}$ Syrup of Squills,
Syrup of Poppies,
Syrup of Lemons,
Syrup of Tolu, of each 2 drachms.
Mix.

Dose, 1 drachm.

LINIMENTA—LINIMENTS.

Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

Linimentum Ammoniæ, B.P.

Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum, B.P.

Linimentum Chloroformi, B.P.

Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.

Linimentum Hydrargyri, B.P.

Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis

(10 per cent.).

*(University College Hospital Pharmacopœia.)***R̄** Yellow Oxide of Mercury 1 drachm.

Oleic Acid 10 drachms.

To the Oleic Acid, kept agitated in a mortar, sprinkle in the Oxide of Mercury gradually, triturate the mixture frequently during twenty-four hours until it is dissolved and a viscid solution is formed.

Use.—For promoting absorption in cases of fibrous goitre and indurated cervical glands.

**Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis
cum Morphia.***(University College Hospital Pharmacopœia.)***R̄** Morphia (pure alkaloid) 10 grains.

Oleic Acid 5 drachms.

Dissolve and add

Liniment of Oleate of Mercury

(10 per cent.) . . . 5 drachms.

Mix.

Use.—Same as the above in cases where the simple oleate causes much pain.

Linimentum Iodi, B.P.**Linimentum Terebinthinæ, B.P.**

MISTURÆ—MIXTURES.

The usual dose of all these mixtures is one ounce, the quantity ordered in each formula.

Mistura Acaciæ. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

R̄ Gum Acacia 150 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Mistura Acidi Gallici.

R̄ Gallic Acid 10 grains.
Glycerine 40 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.

Rub the Gallic Acid to a powder, add the Glycerine, lastly the water, and mix well.

Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici.

R̄ Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid,
B.P. 3 minims.
Camphor Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

R̄ Diluted Nitro-Hydrochloric
Acid 10 minims.
Infusion of Quassia . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Composita.

R $\bar{y}$ Diluted Phosphoric Acid . 15 minims.
Solution of Strychnia (B.P.) 5 minims.
Infusion of Quassia . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Aconiti.

R $\bar{y}$ Tincture of Aconite . . 2½ minims.
Camphor Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Amara.

R $\bar{y}$ Carbonate of Ammonia . 5 grains.
Caramel 1 minim.
Infusion of Quassia. . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Ammonizæ cum Æthere.

R $\bar{y}$ Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia,
Spirit of Chloroform,
Ether of each 20 minims.
Camphor Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Aromatica.

R $\bar{y}$ Compound Powder of
Cinnamon 7½ grains.
Spirit of Chloroform . . 20 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Bismuthi.

R $\bar{y}$ Subnitrate of Bismuth . . 15 grains.
 Compound Powder of
 Tragacanth 5 grains.
 Water to 1 ounce.
 Mix.

Mistura Chloral Hydratis.

R $\bar{y}$ Hydrate of Chloral . . 20 grains.
 Syrup of Orange-flowers 40 minims.
 Syrup of Tolu 40 minims.
 Water to 1 ounce.
 Mix.

To be taken largely diluted with water.

Mistura Cretæ.

R $\bar{y}$ Prepared Chalk,
 Gum Acacia . . . each 15 grains.
 Cinnamon Water . . . 1 ounce.
 Mix.

Mistura Croton-Chloral.

R $\bar{y}$ Croton-Chloral Hydrate . . 4 grains.
 Glycerine 15 minims.
 Water to 1 ounce.
 Dissolve.

Very useful as an anodyne in neuralgic affections
 of the throat.

Mistura Diaphoretica. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

R̄ Ipecacuanha Wine . . 15 minims.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether . 30 minims.
Saline Mixture . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Diuretica. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

R̄ Acetate of Potash . . . 20 grains.
Vinegar of Squills . . . 20 minims.
Decoction of Broom . . to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Effervescens.

R̄ Bicarbonate of Potash . 20 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

15 grains of Citric Acid to be added to the above and drunk during effervescence.

Mistura Ferri et Ammonię Citratis.

R̄ Ammonio-Citrate of Iron . 5 grains.
Camphor Water . . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

**Mistura Ferri Perchloridi cum
Quassia.**

R_x Solution of Perchloride of

Iron 20 minims.

Infusion of Quassia . . to 1 ounce.

Mix.

Mistura Ferri Sulphatis Aperiens.

R_x Sulphate of Iron . . . 2 grains.

Sulphate of Magnesia . . 60 grains.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid . . 5 minims.

Peppermint Water . . . to 1 ounce.

Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Potassæ Citratis.

R_x Citrate of Potash . . . 30 grains.

Syrup 30 minims.

Water to 1 ounce.

Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Potassii Bromidi.

R_x Bromide of Potassium . . 10 grains.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia 20 minims.

Camphor Water . . . to 1 ounce.

Dissolve and mix.

To be taken largely diluted with water.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

R $\bar{y}$ Iodide of Potassium, 3 to 30 grains.

Bitter Mixture . . . 1 ounce.

Dissolve and mix.

To be taken largely diluted with water.

Mistura Quiniæ.

R $\bar{y}$ Sulphate of Quinine . . 1 grain.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid . 2½ minims.

Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Mistura Salina.

R $\bar{y}$ Nitrate of Potash . . 10 grains.

Caramel 1 minim.

Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Scillæ Composita.

R $\bar{y}$ Vinegar of Squills . . 15 minims.

Ipecacuanha Wine . . 5 minims.

Compound Tincture of

Camphor 20 minims.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

Mistura Senegæ cum Ammonia.^AR $\bar{y}$ Carbonate of Ammonia . . . 4 grains.

Infusion of Senega . . . 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Mistura Sennæ Composita, B.P.*Dose*, 1 to 1½ ounce.**Mistura Sodæ Hypophosphitis.**R $\bar{y}$ Hypophosphite of Soda 5 to 10 grains.

Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Mistura Stomachica. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)R $\bar{y}$ Gentian Root, sliced . . . 90 grains.

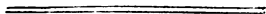
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised 30 grains.

Rhubarb Root, sliced . . . 20 grains.

Ginger, sliced 15 grains.

Boiling Water 1 pint.

Infuse for 2 hours and strain.

Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.

PIGMENTA, or SOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL APPLICATION.

Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.

30 grains { of the crystals in each
 ounce of water.

„ **Aluminii Chloridi.**

15 minims { of the solution in each
 ounce of water.

„ **Argenti Nitratis.***

60 grains { of the salt in each ounce
 of distilled water.

* Solutions of Nitrate of Silver are not recommended by the Editor for general topical application to the larynx, except in cases of tertiary syphilitic ulceration, as he has never found the Silver salt of more service than other metallic astringents. Even in the case of specific ulcers of the throat, the solution of Sulphate of Copper is as efficacious as that of Nitrate of Silver, and far less frequently creates spasm and nausea.

Pigmentum Chloral et Camphoræ.

R ζ Camphor, in coarse powder,

Hydrate of Chloral, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Rub together in a warm mortar, until completely liquefied, and filter.

Use.—As an anæsthetic applied externally in neuralgic affections of the throat.

Pigmentum Cupri Sulphatis.

15 grains { of the salt in each
ounce of water.

„ **Ferro-Aluminis.**

60 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Perchloridi Forte.**

120 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Perchloridi Dilutum.**

60 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Sulphatis.**

60 grains „ „

„ **Zinci Chloridi Forte.**

30 grains „ „

„ **Zinci Chloridi Dilutum.**

15 grains „ „

„ **Zinci Sulphatis.**

60 grains „ „

Liquor Epispasticus, B.P.**Pigmentum Iodi.**

This is a synonymous term for *Linimentum Iodi*, B.P.

Tinctura Iodi, B.P.

PILULÆ—PILLS.

Pilula Aloës et Myrrhæ, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Aloës et Ferri. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

R̄ Socotrine Aloes . . . 1 grain.

Dried Sulphate of Iron,

in powder 1 grain.

Extract of Gentian . . 2 grains.

Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

**Pilula Assafoetidæ Composita,
B.P.**

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Cathartica. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

R $\bar{z}$ Jalap, in powder 3 grains.
 Socotrine Aloes, in powder } of each
 Gamboge, in powder . . . } 1 grain.
 Oil of Cloves $\frac{1}{3}$ minim.
 Water, a sufficiency.

Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Pilula Hydrargyri Cyanidi.

R $\bar{z}$ Cyanide of Mercury . . . $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
 Sugar of Milk $\frac{3}{4}$ grain.
 Triturate to a fine powder and add
 Mucilage of Acacia *q.s.*
 Mix to make 1 pill.

Note.—Cyanide of Mercury pills should be rendered tasteless by a covering of varnish.

Dose, 1 twice a day.

Pilula Nucis Vomica Cathartica.

R $\bar{z}$ Extract of Nux Vomica . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
 Compound Extract of Colo-
 cynth } of each
 Extract of Henbane . . . } $1\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
 Compound Rhubarb pill .
 Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 or 2 pills.

Pilula Podophylli.

R $\bar{y}$ Resin of Podophyllum . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$ grain.
Extract of Henbane . . .	} of each
Compound Rhubarb pill . . .	
Powdered Capsicum . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Pilula Rhei Composita, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Saponis Composita, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 5 grains.

Pilula Scillæ Composita, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Zinci Valerianatis.

R $\bar{y}$ Valerianate of Zinc . . .	1 grain.
Compound Pill of Assafoetida . . .	2 grains.

Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 or 2 pills.

PULVERES—POWDERS.

Pulvis Aluminis cum Amylo.

R $\bar{y}$ Alum in powder . . } of each
Starch in powder . . } equal parts.

Mix thoroughly.

Use.—For insufflation in rhinorrhœa.

Pulvis Emeticus.

R $\bar{y}$ Sulphate of Zinc . . . 20 grains.

Dissolve and dilute largely with
warm water.

Pulvis Rhei cum Sodâ.

R $\bar{y}$ Rhubarb in powder . . 10 grains.

Bicarbonate of Soda . . 10 grains.

Ginger in powder . . 2½ grains.

Mix to make one powder.

TROCHISCI—LOZENGES.

The Lozenges herein formulated are, with the exception of those containing Carbolic Acid, made with *fruit pastes** in all cases where they are prescribed for their *immediate local effect*. When employed for their constitutional action, there is no objection to the hard consistence of the Official lozenge.

Most of the lozenges contain from 70 to 80 per cent. of fruit paste in each, 1 to 2 per cent. of powdered Tragacanth, 4 per cent. of sugar, and a varying quantity of the medicament, according to the formulæ given.

The patient should be directed to allow the lozenges to dissolve passively in the mouth, and fluids should not be drunk for a short time after their use:

Trochisci Acidi Benzoici.

R $\bar{y}$ Benzoic Acid, in powder . 175 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Red Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

* These are well-known articles of commerce, with which lozenge manufacturers are quite conversant.

Mix the dry ingredients, then add the Red Currant Paste until the whole mass weighs 1 lb.; divide into 350 lozenges, of 20 grains each, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Benzoic Acid, and is marked B.A.

Dose, One Lozenge every four hours; if used as a 'voice-lozenge,' one should be taken a quarter of an hour before using the voice.

Use.—A most valuable stimulant and 'voice-lozenge,' in cases of nervo-muscular weakness of the throat.

Trochisci Acidi Carbolici.

Rx Pure Carbolic Acid. . . 350 grains.
Gum Acacia, in powder, 220 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder . . 5468 grains (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces).
Mucilage of Gum Acacia 1 ounce.
Distilled Water, as much as is sufficient.

Mix the Carbolic Acid with the powders, add the Mucilage and water to form a mass weighing 1 lb., and divide into 350 lozenges, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains about 1

grain of Carbolic Acid, and is marked C.A.

Dose, One lozenge four or five times daily.

Use.—Antiseptic and stimulant.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Rx Tannic Acid, in powder . 525 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Tannic Acid, and is marked T.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Strongly astringent.

Trochisci Althææ.

Rx Powdered decorticated Marsh-mallow Root . . . 400 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder . . $\frac{3}{4}$ pound.
Gum Acacia, in powder . . $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Orange-flower water and white of egg as much as is sufficient to make into 350 soft lozenges.

Macerate the Marsh-mallow Root in a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water for 12 hours, strain, then add the Gum Acacia and sugar; dissolve and evaporate to the consistence of honey with constant stirring; add gradually the white of egg beaten up with more orange-flower water. Evaporate with stirring till the paste will not adhere to the hand. Then divide into lozenges.

Dose, One lozenge every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or hour.

Use.—Emollient. Valuable after excision of tonsils or uvula.

Trochisci Catechu.

R $\bar{y}$ Pale Catechu 700 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made.

Each lozenge contains 2 grains of Catechu, and is marked C.T.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 hours.

Use.—Astringent, but less powerful than the Tannin.

Trochisci Cubebæ.

R $\bar{y}$ Cubeba, in powder . . . 200 grains.
Extract of Liquorice . . . 1225 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . . . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar 200 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is
sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges,
in the same manner as Benzoic Acid
lozenges are directed to be made.
Each lozenge contains about $\frac{1}{4}$ grain
of Cubeba, and is marked C.B.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Very serviceable in diminishing excessive
secretion of mucus from pharynx, larynx, or trachea.
These lozenges closely resemble the '*Brown's Bron-
chial Troches*,' which have so much reputation both
in America and Europe, but Black Currant paste is
employed, and less gum and sugar.

Trochisci Guaiaci.

R $\bar{y}$ Guaiacum resin, in powder 700 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . . . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is
sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges,
in the same manner as Benzoic Acid

lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 2 grains of Guaiacum, and is marked G.

Dose, One lozenge every 2 hours in acute inflammation, 3 times a day in chronic affections.

Use.—A specific for arresting crescent inflammation of the tonsils, and useful both in acute and sub-acute inflammation of the pharynx, and in acute follicular disease of the tonsils, &c.

Trochisci Hæmatoxyli.

R $\bar{y}$ Extract of Logwood, in
powder 700 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is
sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 2 grains of Extract of Logwood, and is marked L. W.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Mildly astringent.

Trochisci Kino.

R $\acute{y}$ Kino, in powder 700 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is
sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges,
in the same manner as Benzoic Acid
lozenges are directed to be made. Each
lozenge contains 2 grains of Kino, and
is marked K.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Astringent; rather less powerful than
Rhatany.

Trochisci Kramerisæ.

R $\acute{y}$ Extract of Rhatany, in
powder 1050 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Red Currant Paste, as much as is
sufficient.

Mix and divide into 350 lozenges,
in the same manner as Benzoic Acid
lozenges are directed to be made. Each

lozenge contains 3 grains of Extract of Rhatany, and is marked R.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—A very useful astringent; Rhatany does not disagree with the stomach, as is often the case with Tannic Acid, nor does it cause constipation to the same extent as Kino and Catechu.

Trochisci Lactucæ.

R $\bar{y}$ Extract of Lettuce . . . 350 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . . 100 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 1 grain of Extract of Lettuce, and is marked L.

Dose, One lozenge every hour or two.

Use.—Soothing and mildly sedative.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

R $\bar{y}$ Chlorate of Potash, in powder 1050 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . . 140 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Chlorate of Potash, and is marked P.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Stimulant and Antiseptic. Useful in Thrush, and Aphthous Ulceration.

Trochisci Potassæ Citratis.

Rx Citrate of Potash, in powder 1050 grains.

Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grains.

Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.

Red Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Citrate of Potash, and is marked C.P.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Topical Sialogogue.

Trochisci Potassæ Tartratis Acidæ.

Rx Acid Tartrate of Potash . 1050 grains.

Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grains.

Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.

Red Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Acid Tartrate of Potash, and is marked T.P.

Dose, One lozenge every 2 or 3 hours.

Use.—Topical Sialogogue.

Trochisci Pyrethri.

R $\bar{y}$ Pellitory Root, in powder 350 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 1 grain of Pellitory, and is marked P.

Dose, One lozenge every 2 or 3 hours.

Use.—A very valuable Sialogogue.

Trochisci Sedativi.

R $\bar{y}$ Extract of Opium, in powder 35 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 100 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of Extract of Opium, and is marked S.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Sedative, for irritative coughs and painful conditions of the pharynx.

UNGUENTA—OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Hydrargyri, B.P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

R ζ Red Iodide of Mercury . . 1 part.
Simple Ointment . . . 9 parts.
Mix.

This ointment is three times stronger than that of the British Pharmacopœia, and is the preparation which has been prescribed with so much success in India as an external application in Bronchocele. The ointment should be made fresh whenever required for use.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis,
(20 per Cent.).

(*University College Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

R $\bar{z}$ Yellow Oxide of Mercury 2 drachms.
Oleic Acid 10 drachms.

To the Oleic Acid, kept agitated in a mortar, sprinkle in the Oxide of Mercury gradually, and triturate frequently during 24 hours, until it is dissolved and a gelatinous solution is formed.

Use.—Same as Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis, but stronger.

**Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxydi
Rubri, B.P.**

**Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis,
B.P.**

Unguentum Iodi, B.P.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi, B.P.

Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Unguentum Simplex, B.P.

Unguentum Zinci, B.P.

pint of water in it; above the water-line is a large space for the moist hot air.

b is a kind of lid, resembling an inverted tumbler. It is shown in A forming the lid of the containing vase, and in B with the sides of the vase drawn diagrammatically. The bottom of the tumbler forms the covering of the vase, and the sides of the tumbler dip down into it, leaving an air-chamber between the two parts. When the vase contains the proper quantity of water, the sides of the inverted tumbler, or lid, dip down only about half an inch below the water-line. The circumference of the bottom of the lid is perforated with small holes as seen at *z*, and the circumference of what would be the rim of the tumbler is also perforated in the same way at *z*. The apertures, both above and below, communicate with the air-chamber. When the patient inhales, air rushes through the various holes above at *z*, then through the air-chamber, again through the series of holes at *z*, then through the medicated fluid, and finally up to the mouth-piece, as shown by the course of the arrows. In the centre of the upper surface of the lid is a projecting nozzle, to which is attached a flexible tube, provided at its extremity with a double-valve earthenware mouth-piece. This mouth-piece may be either pipe-shaped (*p*) and held in the mouth, or it may terminate in a large oval cavity (*m*) into which the mouth is introduced. There is an opening in the lid through which a thermometer, registering the temperature, passes into the water.

c is a stand on which the vase rests, and is made hollow, so as to hold a spirit-lamp.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

1. Remove the lid or cylinder *b*, and pour boiling water into the vase *a*, nearly up to the black line.

2. Add cold water until the thermometer registers 10° F. above the temperature prescribed for inhalation.

3. Pour off the excess of water until it reaches the black line.

4. Add the medicament, replace the lid, apply the lamp, and commence the inhalation, which, if properly conducted will be accompanied by a bubbling noise. For inhalations of only five or six minutes the use of the spirit lamp is unnecessary.

Inhalations should, as a rule, be used before meals, and not more than six inspirations should be taken in a minute. In order to avoid catching cold, the patient should not go out of doors for half an hour after inhaling.

In the subjoined Formulæ, the quantities of ingredients are generally prescribed for one-ounce mixtures, a teaspoonful of which is added to a pint of water at the required temperature, for each inhalation. Although Formulæ are given for each

medicament, the quantity of the volatile oil may be increased according to the circumstances of the case, and it is often desirable to combine several essential oils or other remedies in the same prescription.

In the case of most of the essential oils, Light Carbonate of Magnesia is used to hold the oil in suspension, in the proportion of half a grain of Magnesia to each drop of the oil. This medium is preferable to Mucilage, Glycerine, or Spirit of Wine.

Prepared Kaolin in the same proportion is perhaps better adapted for the purpose than Light Carbonate of Magnesia, as the latter, in time, forms non-volatile combinations with the Essential Oils in some of the Inhalation Mixtures.

2. COLD INHALATIONS.

Cold Inhalations are indicated when it is desirable to produce a general effect on the mucous membrane of the throat, and where hot inhalations cause headache and faintness. The temperature may vary from 60° to 100° F. Cold Inhalations are also useful in hot seasons and hot climates.

Any of the forms recommended for cold inhalations can, if it be desired, be employed at a high temperature, but in that case it is generally necessary to slightly reduce their strength.

For cold inhalations, the Eclectic Inhaler answers equally well as for hot inhalations.

3. DRY INHALATIONS.

Dry hot Inhalations are indicated in cases of excessive secretion, but are difficult of administration, as it is almost impossible to raise the temperature, in any small Inhaler, to a sufficient degree, without a very complicated apparatus.

By a slight adaptation of the Eclectic Inhaler, however, that apparatus may be conveniently employed.

On to the lid or cylinder *b*, Fig. 1, A, is closely fitted a zinc hoop which covers the holes *z*. Near the bottom of the hoop is soldered a perforated zinc plate, upon which is placed a piece of thick canvas that has had the medicinal fluid dropped on to it, and the whole is then put into an upright metal cylinder. The large orifice for the thermometer at the top of the lid or cylinder *b* is then plugged with a cork, 15 ounces (three-quarters of a pint) of water are next poured into the vase *a*, previously scalded, the lid or cylinder *b*, encased in its metal fittings, is then inserted into the vase *a*, and the Inhalation is commenced. The patient should inspire slowly.

N.B. It is advisable for these Inhalations to use a shorter tube than for steam inhalations.

Any of the volatile oils, Iodine or Thymol, may be used as dry inhalations. It is not necessary to repeat all the formulæ, but they may be prescribed in the same doses as for steam inhalations, only, instead of mixing the oil with light Carbonate of Magnesia, it should be dissolved in Spirit. (*Vide Vapor Santali.*)

4. ATOMIZED OR SPRAY INHALATIONS.

For this purpose, Bergson's well-known tubes, or Dr. Andrew Clark's hand-ball spray producer, or Siegle's Apparatus, answer well.

Siegle's principle is employed on an extensive scale in this Hospital.

A room is devoted to the purpose of Inhalations; steam is conveyed from a boiler in the basement to a pipe fixed horizontally round three sides of the Inhaling-room, and from this horizontal pipe there project at regular intervals, and at right angles, secondary tubes, which correspond to the horizontal tube of a Siegle's Inhaler. Bottles containing different solutions are connected with each terminal tube. In this way twelve patients are able to inhale at the same time, and if it be required, all can be using different solutions.

5. FUMING INHALATIONS.

These Inhalations are derived from the smoke arising from the ignition of unsized paper, steeped in a solution of nitrate of potash.

Though the value of fuming Inhalations has long been recognized both by physicians and patients, the remedy has not hitherto been placed on a scientific basis. This is now done by requiring the papers to

be steeped in solutions of *definite strength*, and by modifying their effects by the addition of various volatile principles.

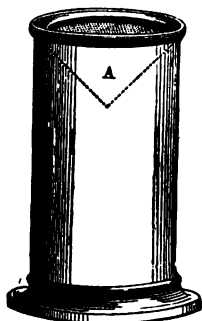


FIG. 2. THE FUMING INHALER.

This form of inhalation is recommended in cases of spasmodic dyspnoea, especially when dependent on asthmatic complications, or on spasm of the abductors of the vocal chords.

The method of using the papers is as follows:—

A strip is lit at one end and dropped into a cylindrical vessel (Fig. 2), about 4 inches high, and of a diameter of 2 inches. The wire gauze cover (A) is then put on, and the fumes are *inhaled* by repeated deep inspirations.

Vapor Acidi Acetici.

R $\bar{y}$ Acetic Acid } of each
 Glacial Acetic Acid . . . } $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Mix.

Two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. It is also antiseptic and is very useful in the inflammatory sore throat of scarlet fever, &c.

Note.—The above mixture of the two Acetic Acids is used to diminish bulk.

Vapor Acidi Carbolic.

R $\bar{y}$ Pure Carbolic Acid . . 420 grains.
 Water 1 drachm.
 Dissolve.

For hot moist air Inhalation.—Twenty drops in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

For hot dry Inhalation.—A teaspoonful to be poured into the apparatus for dry Inhalation, and the vapour inhaled.

For cold Inhalation.—Two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water at 80° to 100° F.

Use.—Antiseptic. Very serviceable in syphilitic and carcinomatous ulcerations.

Note.—The amount of water in this formula is just sufficient to liquefy the Carbolic Acid.

Vapor Acidi Carbolici (Spray).

R $\bar{y}$ Carbolic Acid . . 30 grains.
Distilled Water . . 10 fluid ounces.
Dissolve.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic. Especially valuable where there is deficient secretion of mucus.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

R $\bar{y}$ Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid,
B.P. 1 drachm.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Very useful in the cough of laryngeal phthisis, and in some spasmodic affections.

Vapor Acidi Lactici.

R $\bar{y}$ Lactic Acid 20 minims.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Mix.

For Atomized Inhalation. *Use.*—This remedy has been found of great service in diphtheria; it appears to have the effect of dissolving the membranous exudation.

Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi (Cold).

R $\bar{y}$ Sulphurous Acid . . . 1 drachm.

Water, 20 ounces for each Inhalation.

Mix.

The temperature of this Inhalation may vary from 60° to 100° F.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi (Spray).

R $\bar{y}$ Sulphurous Acid . . . 5 minims.

Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.

Mix.

For Atomized Inhalation. *Use.*—Stimulant and antiseptic.

Note.—The value of Sulphurous Acid has been very much over-estimated both by the public and the profession. It is apt to cause spasmodic irritation of the air-tubes. It should be inhaled very slowly.

Vapor Acidi Tannici.

R $\bar{y}$ Tannic Acid 5 to 20 grains.

Distilled Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. *Use.*—Astringent.
The stronger solution is used as a hæmostatic.

Vapor Ætheris.

R $\bar{y}$ Ether } of each
 Rectified Spirit } $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F.
 for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative and Antispasmodic.

Vapor Ætheris Acetici.

R $\bar{y}$ Acetic Ether } of each
 Rectified Spirit } $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
 for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Often serviceable in irritation
 of the larynx.

Note.—This inhalation may also be used as a
 cold Inhalation at a temperature of 80° F.

Vapor Aldehydi.

R $\bar{y}$ Diluted Aldehyde . . . 80 minims.
 Water to 1 ounce.
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
 for each inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Useful in recent catarrhal con-
 gestions, and as a nasal inhalation in ozæna. It is
 contra-indicated in cases of asthma.

Vapor Aluminii Chloridi.R $\bar{y}$ Solution of Chloride of

Aluminium 3 minims.

Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.

Mix.

For Atomized Inhalation. Use.—Astringent and antiseptic.**Vapor Aluminis.**R $\bar{y}$ Alum 8 grains.

Distilled Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. Use.—Astringent.**Vapor Ammonia.**R $\bar{y}$ Solution of Ammonia,

B.P. sp. gr. 0.959 .

Water } of each
4 drachms.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant; useful in chronic laryngitis and functional aphonia. This Inhalation may be advantageously employed in combination with any of the volatile oils, or with Camphor or Thymol. In such case Prepared Kaolin is to be used for keeping the oils in suspension in place of Light Carbonate of Magnesia.

Note.—The strong salts of Ammonia, employed as smelling-salts, are very useful in cases of obstinate sneezing, as in hay-fever, influenza, &c. The patient should be directed to smell the salts *directly* a disposition to sneeze is felt.

Vapor Amyl Nitritis.

R $\bar{y}$ Nitrite of Amyl . . . 8 minims.
Rectified Spirit . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 100° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Anti-spasmodic. Very valuable in some cases of Asthma, and spasm of the glottis.

Note.—This remedy has also been recommended as a dry Inhalation, but in this form it occasionally produces *giddiness*, &c.

Vapor Anisi.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Aniseed . . . 6 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 3 grains.
Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Mildly stimulant.

Vapor Benzoini.

R $\bar{z}$ Compound Tincture of

Benzoin 1 ounce.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—A most valuable sedative Inhalation for acute inflammations of the pharynx and larynx, especially in their early stages.

Vapor Cajuputi.

R $\bar{z}$ Oil of Cajuput 8 minims.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia 4 grains.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. Useful when the pharyngeal secretion is excessive.

Vapor Calami Aromatici.

R $\bar{z}$ Oil of Sweet Flag 5 minims.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia 2½ grains.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—A powerful stimulant. It often acts admirably in cases of chronic congestion of the larynx when other stimulating inhalations have lost their effect.

Vapor Calcis.

R $\bar{z}$ Lime Water. *q.s.*

For Atomized Inhalation. Use.—As a resolvent in cases of Diphtheria.

Vapor Camphoræ.

R $\bar{z}$ Spirit of Camphor . . . 1 drachm.
Rectified Spirit . . . 3 drachms.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation. To be inhaled slowly.

Note.—Camphor in the proportion of 6 grains to the ounce of Inhalation Mixture will be found a useful additional *stimulant* to any of the other Inhalations.

Use.—Stimulant. Very valuable in cases of chronic glandular laryngitis.

Vapor Carui.

R $\bar{z}$ Oil of Caraway . . . 6 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 5 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Caryophylli.

R $\bar{x}$ Oil of Cloves 10 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 5 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—A rather powerful stimulant.

Vapor Cassiæ.

R $\bar{x}$ Oil of Cassia 6 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 3 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—A very agreeable and not too powerful
stimulant.

Vapor Chlori, B.P.

Use.—Stimulant. Useful in functional aphonia;
it is also antiseptic.

Vapor Chloroformi.

R $\bar{x}$ Chloroform } of each
Rectified Spirit } $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at the desired temperature (from 60° to 100° F.), and an additional teaspoonful to be added every five minutes during the time that the Inhalation is used. Not more than 3 teaspoonfuls to be used on any single occasion, except in the presence of a medical practitioner.

Use.—Sedative. Gives great relief in hay-fever, and in spasmodic affections of the larynx.

Vapor Cinnamomi.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Cinnamon . . . 6 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 3 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Conii.

R $\bar{y}$ Dried Carbonate of Soda . 20 grains.
Water at 140° F. . . . 20 ounces.
Dissolve and add
Juice of Conium 2 drachms.

The vapour is then to be inhaled.

Use.—Sedative.

Vapor Creasoti.

R $\bar{y}$ Creasote	80 minims.
Light Carbonate of Mag-	
nesia	30 grains.
Water	to 1 ounce.
Mix.	

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. A very serviceable remedy
for chronic congestion of the larynx and trachea.
Also of great use in ozæna.

Vapor Cubebæ.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Cubebs	40 minims.
Light Carbonate of Mag-	
nesia	20 grains.
Water	to 1 ounce.
Mix.	

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—A most valuable stimulant, especially in
laryngorrhœa.

Vapor Cubebæ cum Limone.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Cubebs	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil of Lemons	10 minims.
Light Carbonate of Mag-	
nesia	20 grains.
Water	to 1 ounce.
Mix.	

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—The same as the preceding.

Note.—The Oil of Lemons is prescribed to mask
the disagreeable odour of the Cubebs, and may be
used as a fragrant addition to many other Inhalations.

Vapor Ferro-Aluminis.

R $\bar{y}$ Iron Alum 3 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. *Use.*—Astringent.

Vapor Ferri Perchloridi.

R $\bar{y}$ Perchloride of Iron 3 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. *Use.*—Astringent.

Vapor Ferri Sulphatis.

R $\bar{y}$ Sulphate of Iron 2 to 4 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. *Use.*—Astringent.

Vapor Iodi.

Pour 10 drops of Tincture of Iodine into the apparatus for dry Inhalation and inhale the vapour ; in most cases it is desirable to add a fresh quantity of the tincture twice or thrice on each occasion of inhaling.

Use.—Stimulant. Useful where pus is formed in large quantities. It sometimes restores the voice in functional aphonia. It is also recommended in some forms of Hay-asthma.

Vapor Juniperi Anglici.

Rx English Oil of Juniper . . . 20 minims.

Light Carbonate of Mag-

nesia 10 grains.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—An excellent stimulant in cases of vocal weakness.

Vapor Lupuli.

Rx Oil of Hops 6 minims.

Light Carbonate of Mag-

nesia 10 grains.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Especially useful in relieving
the distressing cough of laryngeal phthisis.

Note.—This Inhalation will be found a great
improvement on that prepared by macerating hops
in hot water. The bulk of the hops renders the
old Inhalation inconvenient, and it varies very
much in its effect, according to the quality and age
of the Hops.

Vapor Myrti.

R_x Oil of Myrtle. 6 minims.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia 6 grains.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. Very useful in acute tonsil-
litis.

Vapor Origani.

R_x Rectified Oil of Common

Thyme 5 minims.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia 2½ grains.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—A mild stimulant, useful in sub-acute in-
flammations.

Vapor Pini Pumilionis.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Mountain Pine . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia 15 grains.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. (Rather more powerful than the fir-wood oil.)

Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Scotch Pine (Fir-wood oil) 40 minims.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia 20 grains.

Water to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A mild but useful stimulant in chronic laryngitis.

Vapor Potassæ Nitratis* (NITRATED PAPERS), No. I.

R $\bar{y}$ Nitrate of Potash 30 grains.

Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

* Although only an extremely small quantity of saltpetre passes off with the smoke, and the thera-

Saturate white blotting-paper in the solution, and dry. Cut the paper into pieces 3 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad. (The object of this division of the papers is to enable the practitioner to order definite quantities.)

Light a paper, drop it into the 'Fuming Inhaler,' or any cylindrical vessel, and inhale the smoke. Use from 1 to 6 papers, one after the other, at each Inhalation.

Use.—Anti-spasmodic (*vide* page 83).

Vapor Potassæ Nitratis (NITRATED PAPERS), **No. II.**

R $\bar{y}$ Nitrate of Potash . . . 45 grains.
Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve and treat as in No. 1.

Vapor Potassæ Nitratis (NITRATED PAPERS), **No. III.**

R $\bar{y}$ Nitrate of Potash . . . 60 grains.
Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve and treat as in No. 1.

peutic value is probably due to the products of the combustion of the paper itself, it has been thought desirable to give the above name to these inhalations, because, whatever the curative agent may be, the employment of Nitrate of Potash is essential.

Note.—A particular character may be given to these papers by the addition of various volatile principles. Thus Camphor and Cassia increase their powers, whilst Benzoin, Santal, and Sumbul reduce their action and make them less irritating. The medium strength paper (No. II.) is generally employed in these cases, and the method of preparing them is to moisten the papers with the tincture, or, in the case of essential oils, with a solution of the oil (1 drachm dissolved in 9 drachms of Rectified Spirit), and then to expose the papers for a few minutes to allow the spirit to pass off.

These papers should be kept in tin foil, or prepared in small quantities as the demand requires.

The following are the Preparations found most useful :—

Nitrated Papers, with Compound Tincture
of Benzoin.

”	”	Spirit of Camphor.
”	”	Oil of Cassia.
”	”	Oil of Cinnamon.
”	”	Oil of Santal.
”	”	Tincture of Sumbul.

Vapor Potassæ Permanganatis.

R $\bar{z}$ Permanganate of Potash . . . 5 grains.

Distilled Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. Use.—Antiseptic.

Vapor Rosmarini.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Rosemary . . . 10 minims.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia 5 grains.

Water . . . to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Salviæ.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Sage . . . 10 minims.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia 5 grains.

Water . . . to 1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.
for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Santali.

R $\bar{y}$ Oil of Sandal-wood , : . 6 minims.

Rectified Spirit . . . to 1 ounce.

Mix.

Ten or fifteen drops to be used with the dry Inhaler, and the vapour inhaled. A fresh quantity of the solution may be added four or six times, so as to make the amount 1 teaspoonful for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Valuable in sub-acute inflammations with increased mucous secretion.

Note.—Vapor Santali is given as an example for a dry Inhalation, but the oil may also be advantageously used when mixed with Light Carbonate of Magnesia as a hot moist air Inhalation.

Vapor Sodii Chloridi.

R $\bar{z}$ Chloride of Sodium . . . 5 grains.
 Distilled Water . . . 1 ounce.
 Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Thymolis.

R $\bar{z}$ Thymol . . . 6 grains.
 Rectified Spirit . . . 1 drachm.
 Light Carbonate of Magnesia 3 grains.
 Water . . . to 1 ounce.
 Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A strong stimulant and disinfectant: it is very useful in pharyngitis and laryngitis when associated with exanthemata. Thymol, like Camphor, will be found a most useful addition to many of the essential oil Inhalations.

Vapor Zinci Chloridi.

R $\acute{y}$ Chloride of Zinc . . . 2 to 5 grains.

Distilled Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. Use.—Astringent.

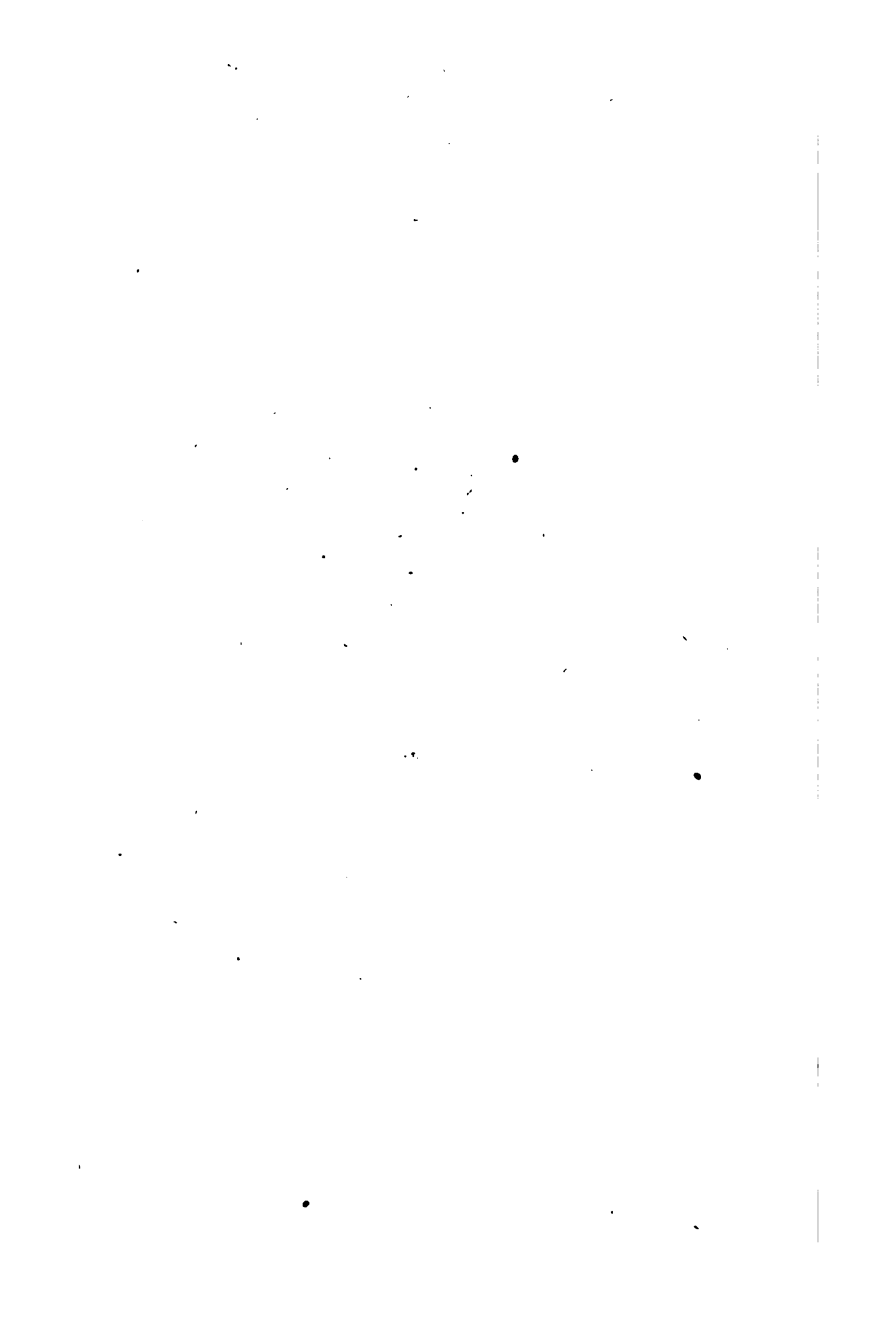
Vapor Zinci Sulphatis.

R $\acute{y}$ Sulphate of Zinc 5 grains.

Distilled Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve.

For Atomized Inhalation. Use.—Astringent.



DAILY DIET TABLE.

	FULL	MILK		FISH	HALF-FULL	HALF-MILK	EXTRAS TO BE ORDERED ONLY BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.
		MILK, 2 PINTS					
BREAK-FAST. 8 A.M.	Bread, 4 oz.* Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Milk, 2 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Is the same as Full Diet, but $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Fish in place of Meat for Dinner.	Is the same as Full, but only 8 oz. of Cooked Meat is given and 8 oz. of Bread allowed.	Is the same as Milk Diet, but only 1 pint of Milk and 1 Egg are allowed.	2 oz. of Cooked Meat. Chop. Light Pudding. Beef-Tea (1 lb. of gravy beef to each pint). Eggs. Oysters. Green Vegetables. Bottled Ale or Stout.
DINNER. 12-30 P.M.	Bread, 4 oz. 6 oz. Cooked Meat. 6 oz. Potatoes. Pudding. Porter, half a pint.	Bread, 4 oz. Beef-Tea, half a pint (made from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef). 2 Eggs.					
TEA. 4-50 P.M.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Milk, 2 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.					
SUPPER. 8 P.M.	Arrowroot or Corn Flour, with half a pint Milk, or 1 pint Gruel, or Suet and half a pint Milk, or 4 oz. Bread and half a pint of Porter.	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Gruel, or Rice, or 1 Egg.					

* The entire quantity of Bread, Butter, and Sugar allowed for the day is allotted each morning, and may be used at different meals, according to the inclination of the Patient. † 8 oz. uncooked Meat—Sunday and Wednesday, Roast Beef; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Roast Mutton; Tuesday, Boiled Mutton; Friday, Pork and Boiled Beef alternately. ‡ 6 oz. uncooked Potatoes. § When Porter is not given Barley Water is allowed. || Where the Patient can take no solid food, 1 pint of Beef Tea and 1 extra Egg are allowed in place of the Bread.

The Medical Officers give daily laryngoscopic demonstrations and clinical instruction on the cases under treatment.

The Hospital is open to occasional professional visitors ; but those who wish to acquire practice in the use of the laryngoscope, by constant attendance, are required to enter as Students.

<i>Fee for 3 months' instruction</i>	.	3	<i>guineas.</i>
„ 6 „ „	.	5	<i>guineas.</i>
<i>Perpetual Fee</i>	.	10	<i>guineas.</i>

Out-patients attend daily at 2.30 P.M., and the wards are visited when the out-patients have been seen.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 out-patients and from 150 to 200 in-patients are treated annually.

By order of the Committee,

GEORGE C. WITHERBY,

Hon. Sec.

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